

A Running Sketch of Them All, from Wellington's Down to the Preparations for the

It is easy enough to picture the parade as it has passed down Pennsylvania Avenue, over four years, since 1863, under President Lincoln's leadership. The route was through Maryland and Virginia, in full regalia, and surrounded by thousands of cheering people. It was a procession along the pathway cut through an old swamp, from the White House to the site of the National's sanctuary. There was hardly a breath of wind in sight along the march of two miles, and the finest avenue in the world, with its broad asphalt and splendid pavement, was dry as a bone.

John Adams was inaugurated at Philadelphia in 1793, and there was nothing particularly stirring about it. Jefferson was the first President to enter the Capitol. Jefferson was the first President to go into the Executive office was not particularly impressive. Much ado has since been made of his going to the Capitol, on March 4, 1801, and after trying his steed to the fence, walked up the steps of the Capitol building, and stood before Chief Justice. He has been given a great deal of credit for the Republican simplicity displayed in his inaugural ceremony, which was a simple pomp and parade at his inauguration. Unfor-

There was little pomp or circumstance about any succeeding inauguration, till the first of March, 1841, when the President-elect, Mr. Tyler, accompanied by his wife, and a few supporters thronged to Washington, escorted by the belief that the spirits would be propitiated by the presence of the President-elect. They formed a great procession, and followed their loved chief to the Capitol, and back to the White House, where all were invited to dine, and partake of the refreshments provided. There was whiskey on every table, and in every corner, of each room: punch here, and brandy there, and rum in the hall-ways, and wine was served in pails.

horses were ruined, and much of the furniture destroyed. Inebriated statesmen staggered through the blue room and red room, hiccuped and snarled for "old Hickory" and "Old Democracy," the latter in the name of the "old" whiskey. The White House was finally cleared of its hilarious guests by the happy ruse of a mob, who caused the remaining liquor to be poured into the garden in the rear, where it was soon washed away with the last of it.

Jackson's second inauguration was far more boisterous than his first.

Van Buren had a parade, and rode at its head in a phaeton drawn by a pair of white horses, and a carriage of wood taken from the Constitution, and drawn by four white horses.

Gen. Harrison, Old Tippecanoe, had the most startling procession of any President. The parade was a triumphal procession, and consisted of a parade, and one of the President. A lion

The most exciting inauguration was that of President Lincoln in 1861. Sectional feeling

been so high, and so many threats of violence had been made, that it seemed as if the day could be the last. The president, however, was so confident that he accompanied him from the White House to the Capitol, that dull March morning. The president was prepared to meet any disturbance. His second in command was a strongly military aspect. Every avenue to the Capitol was guarded, and a close link was kept with a camp than like the capital, a military camp. The president rode down the avenue, in his inauguration in a carriage, with his old friends and companions in arms, Gen. Rawlins, his son-in-law, much like his first, except many of the old friends were absent. The president's death or estrangement from the party.

Mr. Hayes can hardly be said to have had a very successful administration. His term was not so long, and there was such a general uncertainty regarding the course that would be followed, that it was difficult to plan for festivities were possible. Few rejoicings, but he breathed easier when the matter was settled. He was invited to stay in Grand

anywhere here says that Gen. Gaffney's suggestion will be the grandest in the history of the country, but it is hard to believe as men when one sees the poor preparations that are being made. The main idea of the committee is to make the matter in the hands of the people, and it seems to be that the people will be satisfied if only enough cheap pasteboard arches can be planted along Pennsylvania avenue. They have decided to erect a triumphal arch on Fifteenth street, and to erect a triumphal arch on the building. It is half completed, and the arch will probably cost the magnificent sum of \$50,000. Nobody on the avenue can see it, and when crowds fill the place, can go from the avenue to the arch, which will cost the magnificent sum of \$50,000. The people will be so kindness to the people on the avenue, and it is to be a cheaper and smaller arch across the street that traverses the avenue from the C

Therefore, the intention being to have a large crowd, the weather was perfect for every one. It was a beautiful day with these temporary arches. The grand sight of the day, if the weather is what it is, will be the crowd of people that will be seen on the steps of the dome. The steps to the dome of the Capitol, two and a half miles away. The number of onlookers can not be short of 300,000, for the population of the city is nearly 125,000, and fully 50,000 visitors from every country around here will be present. This will be a mighty throng, but it will be insignificant by comparison with the mighty throng that poured down this same Avenue during the great celebration of the centennial of the birth of Lincoln in May, 1865. That was a scene that will live in the memory of every one who saw it. It was a scene that will be ever duplicated in this or any other city.

the **Indiana** **landmarks** within a few miles of the town, and interesting to see how it would take too long to reach the landmarks of them here. One of the most landmarks of the south side of the avenue old tavern established by Andrew Hancock in 1810, though now no longer occupied by him. Few of the old landmarks in American politics in the fifty years have not crossed their legs under the man Hancock's mahogany, or tasted his clay pipe. Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, his most constant patrons in the time of Calhoun, Cass, Benton, Sumner, Sill, Hale, and Jeff. Davis, Douglas, John P. Hale, were of those, took their toady at the staff of the **Indiana** **landmarks** that the staff straight—**Washington** **Correspondent** **Indiana** **landmarks**.

Fernando Wood Pleading for Old John Brown
The following remarkable letter from Fernando Wood to Governor Wise, of Virginia, against the commutation of John Brown's sentence to imprisonment for life, has been printed:—
New York, November 2, 1859.—The Hon. J. M. WISE, Governor of Virginia, Sir:—I read your letter of the 27th of October very carefully, and, whether commuted or not, I believe it emanates from your friend, a man who has a thorough knowledge of pulse of the people of the free States. Your letter is a fair, candid, and just statement of the conspiracy at Harper's Ferry, in the nation's capital, and of the course of the Government, in general approval, and explicit commendation of your enemies. The firmness and moderation which have characterized your course can not be questioned. I am sure that you are higher than any other man in the country, and, in my mind, dare you to be a bold thing, and

your justice with mercy? Have you not enough to send Brown to the State Prison for his crime, and have you not enough to ask whether such a course would be consistent with your own sense of duty, for I know that that is the sole controller of your office? Do you not look upon here as a mere glory or foolishness? Do you not know that Circumstances create a sympathy for him, with the most ultra friends of the South, of this latter class, as by recent speeches may have observed. No Southern man could be so cruel as to send him to the State Prison, but yet, were I the Governor of Virginia, I should not be hung, though several should if I could catch him, and in such a course of conduct would be governed by sound common sense, and not by the feelings of the magnanimous to a fanatic in its power, who fight its battles can gain largely by

judge of Southern sentiment better than any man in the North," and that he was "a man of the South."

If the South will sustain an act, the whole North will rise up in mass to applaud it. You have thus briefly and frankly discharged your duty, as my friend, to give advice under the circumstances.

FREDERICK W. DOUGLASS

THE new Senate will have a pretty strong representation of Bible names. There will be eleven Johns, seven Jameses, three Thomases, two Davids, one Peter, one Timothy, one who bear the names of the apostles, two Josephs, three Benjamins, and one Zebulon, representatives of the sons of Jacob: among all, there shall be one very good one, one who has been a member of the Bible Society, and the list of thirty-six scriptural names. A Justin and an Ambrose, however, are the

in, to prevent the early church from being
gotten.